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## DUTCH EAST INDIES—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decrees dated March 25 and 30, 1905, Jonkceylon Island, Siam, and Bhavnagar, India, were declared to be infected with plague. The Clarence River district, New South Wales, was declared to be free from plague. By decree dated April 3, 1905, the port of Newcastle, Australia, was declared to be infected with plague. The same decree declares Brisbane, Queensland, free from plague.

## JAPAN.

*Reports from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox on steamship Queen Louise, from Rangoon via Hongkong—Plague in Formosa—Quarantine at Yingkow, China, against Fuchow on account of plague.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, May 6, as follows:

During the week ended April 29, 1905, four steamships having an aggregate personnel of 531 crew and 768 passengers were inspected; 60 intending immigrants to the United States were examined with reference to their freedom from any loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.

A case of smallpox, in the person of a German fireman, was discovered on board British steamship *Queen Louise* on its arrival at Yokohama, on April 29, from Rangoon via Hongkong.

Since my last report no new cases of plague are reported in Tokyo or elsewhere in Japan (excluding Formosa). Press reports of May 2 state that since January 1, 1905, there have occurred in Formosa 1,302 cases of plague, of which 1,149 terminated fatally.

On account of the appearance of plague at Fuchow, China (reported April 30), quarantine was proclaimed at Yingkow, China, on the 2d instant, against vessels coming from the former port.

*Recrudescence of plague in Tokyo—Plague in Osaka—Smallpox on steamship Kintuck at Nagasaki.*

During the week ended May 6, 1905, bills of health were issued to 6 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 392 crew and 249 passengers. Reports of infectious diseases in Yokohama have been received as follows: For the week ended April 30, enteric fever, 1 case, no deaths; diphtheria, 6 cases, 1 death. For the week ended May 7, enteric fever, 1 case, no death; diphtheria, 4 cases, 1 death; dysentery, 2 cases, no deaths.

Another death from plague occurred in Tokyo on May 10. The case occurred in the person of a boy of 12 years of age, the son of a day laborer living not far from the house in which a plague death occurred on the 18th ultimo.

A diagnosis of plague was made ante-mortem. In view of the careful and elaborate prophylaxis that has been enforced, the recrudescence of plague in Tokyo occasions some surprise. As a possible explanation of the failure to stamp out the disease, it has been pointed out that while the measures taken effectively isolate as regards communication above ground, they fail to cut off subterranean migration of rodents and other vermin.

Newspapers report a death from plague in Osaka on the 9th instant. In a previous letter I have referred to the discovery of plague-infected rats in that city.

It is reported that a case of smallpox appeared among the crew of the British steamship *Kintuck* at Nagasaki on May 11.

*Emigrants recommended for rejection.*

Number of emigrants per steamship *Mongolia* recommended, May 9, for rejection: For Honolulu, 14.

MEXICO.

*Report from Progreso—Mortality—Inspection of vessels.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, May 28, as follows:

Week ended May 27, 1905. There have been no quarantinable diseases here nor in Merida. Deaths from other causes in Progreso since May 13 have been, in all, 8, due as follows: Athrepsia, 1; congenital debility, 1; acute hepatitis, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; cerebral congestion (alcoholic), 1; dysentery, 1; paludic fever, 1; hydrocephalus, 1.

Bills of health have been issued as follows:

May 20, steamship *Vueltabajo*, for Mobile via various Mexican ports.

May 20, steamship *Esperanza*, New York via Habana; crew, 96; passengers to New York, 24 (from Progreso).

May 22, steamship *Framfield*, New York; crew, 24.

May 24, schooner *Marian*, Ship Island; crew, 7; fumigated.

May 25, steamship *Daggry*, New York via Campeche; crew, 18.

May 26, steamship *Galveston*, Texas City; crew, 21; passengers, 3; fumigated.

*Reports from Tampico—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Case of malarial fever removed from steamship Seneca—Mortuary statistics—Mosquitoes.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, May 29 and June 1, as follows:

Transactions for the week ended May 27, 1905:

May 21, 1905, inspected and passed British steamship *Miramar*, bound for New Orleans, via Belize, with 24 in the crew. Vessel sails in ballast. May 25, fumigated and passed British steamship *Man-cunia*, bound for Norfolk, via Perth Amboy, with 35 in the crew. Vessel sails in cargo of lead and copper. May 26, inspected and passed Austrian steamship *Kostrena*, bound for a point north of Hatteras, via Cardenas, Cuba. Vessel sails in ballast.

Inspected and passed American steamship *Seneca* bound for New York via Habana with 53 in the crew, 10 first-class passengers, and 1 second-class passenger. Vessel was fumigated by the Cuban medical officer prior to sailing. At the muster of the crew 1 sailor was found who had a temperature of 39° C., which to me appeared to be due to malarial fever. I therefore placed the following indorsement on my bill of health: "One seaman with a temperature of 39° C. or 102½° F, though think it malaria. Sailor sent ashore by Cuban medical officer because of absence of positive diagnosis of the above-mentioned seaman."